BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. - RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1864. NO. 56.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

LYNCHBURG, January 13.—The *Virginian* has Northern dates to the 6th.

Butler has been placed in charge of all Confederate prisoners in the United States, and it is said there will be thirty-thousand at Point Lookout within three weeks.—The Federal government adheres to its purpose that no discharge shall take place except through Butler. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says, "We imagine the rebel authorities are heartily ashamed of the ridiculous pretence of outlawry which they made an excuse for suspending exchange on the obvious plan of man for man, commenced by Butler."

Archbishop Hughes is dead. Great honors were paid his remains in New York. His funeral was to take place last Thursday.

A majority of both Houses of Congress, it is said, are in favor of removing the Capital to some point northward, and the change is about being seriously discussed.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says a delegation of prominent citizens of Arkansas had arrived there *en route* for Washington, to arrange for Arkansas resuming her position in the Union.

Wilson has introduced into the Senate his new enrollment bill, which only exempts those physically disabled, Vice President, Judges of Courts, heads of Executive Departments and Governors of States, and names as substitutes those only who are not liable to draft. As the bill takes Senators and Representatives it will likely have a rough time getting through.

The Governor of Ohio, in his annual message, says the number of troops raised in that State since the beginning of the war amounts to 200,171. He attributes the escape of Gen. Morgan to negligence arising from a misunderstanding between the civil and military officers in their respective duties.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.—Flag of truce boat has arrived at City Point, but papers will not be sent up until to-morrow.

The Baltimore *American*, referring to the outlawry of Butler, says Lincoln's last proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond government, and through this equality in disability no doubt exchanges will again be re-established.

Burnside is in Washington, and will be assigned to another command.

Bowden, bogus Senator from Virginia, died in Washington last week.

Patent Office Report.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was made to Congress this morning. Last year one hundred and fourteen applications were made and forty-seven caveats filed. Eighty-nine patents were issued, and thirteen United States patents and assignments thereof, in whole or in part, recorded and revived. One patent was granted to a citizen of Bavaria, thirty-three to Virginia, eleven to Georgia, nine to Missouri, eight to Texas, seven to North Carolina, six to Alabama, four to Mississippi, four to Louisiana, three to Kentucky, two to South Carolina, and one to Arizona.—Thirty-one are for improvements of fire-arms, projectiles and implements of war. More than one-third of the applications for patents are for inventions of this nature.—A great number of illiterate men, far from sources of information, have arrived at facts which the science of the world has discovered through much toil and investigation, and sometimes never discovered, till since this war by men without the aid of science or information. The office is self-sustaining and no expense to the government. The whole number of patents granted since the organization of the government is two hundred and twenty-three.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.—Discussions in secret continue.—This morning communications from the President, covering late reports of Gen. Hindman, and the names of soldiers promoted from the ranks for distinguished conduct on the field, were presented in the House and ordered to be printed. The Military Committee reported a bill to repeal the existing law to organize bands of partizan rangers. The House took up, discussed, amended and passed the general appropriation bill to carry on the operations of the government for the six months ending on the first July next, amounting to over four hundred and fifty millions. The rules were suspended and the bill sent to the Senate at once.

In the Senate the Military Committee were discharged from the consideration of the petition that dentists be declared exempt. The Committee of the Judiciary reported a bill to grant a special copy right to General Hardee, with a slight amendment.

The same committee reported a bill authorizing District Attorneys to investigate accounts of all disbursing officers and government contractors; and where there is reason to believe they have directly or indirectly realized more from government funds than their salary, or failed to execute contract, shall commence suit against them in the District Court; and no transfer of property shall be made to defeat the collection of awards of courts against them.

The same committee reported back the bill to limit the term of cabinet officers to two years unless re-nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with an amendment that the term of those now in office shall expire on the 18th of February next, and recommend that it pass. Majority and minority reports of great ability and research were presented—the former by Semmes, of Louisiana, and the latter by Hill, of Georgia. Ordered to be printed, and the bill placed on the calendar.

Yankee Raid.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.—Information has been received that a force of Yankees estimated at five thousand, landed at Kinsale, on the 12th, destroyed provisions and committed other depredations upon the defenceless people of Westmoreland county.

Mosby in Bad Luck.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 14.—It is reported that Mosby attacked the garrison at Harper's Ferry few days since, with his whole command, but was repulsed with some loss, owing to the precipitancy of the attack on the part of his advance guard.

From Charleston

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—The enemy has kept up a lively shelling all day. The number of shells fired at the city since Tuesday at eight to half past four this afternoon, is four hundred and seventy-one, causing some damage, but no further casualties. The enemy have unmasked twe or three more Parrots at Gregg. The shelling is still heavy this evening. No movements of the fleet.

From the South Carolinian.]

DESPONDENCY.

There has been no period during the war when a more despondent feeling has found expression throughout the Confederacy than at the present time. While the cause for this depression measurably exists, it has been immensely exaggerated. An unfortunate system of currency and a diminution of military strength—both of which evils will, beyond a doubt, be remedied by the existing Congress—have created a degree of alarm which has well nigh unsettled all the sober reason and stern devotion which, at the beginning of the struggle, gave to our cause its consistency and strength. There was a time when to whisper aught against Confederate currency, would have been to utter treason. Now, the very men who were first and foremost in urging, enforcing and indoctrinating into the Southern heart the principles of our government, are those who are being most affrighted by the impending danger, and, forgetting considerations of public good, are hastening to take care of Number One.

Be it a phantom or be it a reality, there are no people on whom the sun shines, to whom difficulty or adversity should be less fearful, or more bravely encountered, than by South Carolinians. They who dared, as it were, a world in arms, who led their little State into a bloody arena, and met the first clash of revolution, should be the last to succumb to an emergency which originated and is confined within the borders of the Confederacy.

We stand, in truth, to-day better capable of prolonging the war until our enemies sue for peace, than we have stood at any other time. The resources of the country, far from being diminished, are daily increasing. Material wealth is abundant. Except in localities which are or have been the theatre of strife, provisions abound sufficient for every necessary purpose. The earth teems with mineral and agricultural products. Mines and mills, looms and workshops, are alive with the hum of industry. Everywhere, the South is as active as a young giant stripped for a struggle. Why then despond?

Congress already has the subject of the currency in traces. Men of hard practical sense are night and day engaged in revolving the knotty problem, as to how the unruly question shall be treated. A few weeks will give us the solution, and let us believe—relief. The army is weak principally by reason of its absentees. This, too, is a difficulty within control. Legislation and official restrictions are already producing their healthy results. Men who will not voluntarily return are to be forced into the ranks. Those who have hitherto avoided conscription are likewise under the ban, and we may reasonably hope that, from these various streams of recuperation setting towards our armies, they will all be in a condition by Spring to undertake whatever movement may be in contemplation by our leaders.

Nor is the military situation as gloomy as some would have it appear. In Virginia our lines of defence are still maintained. In East Tennessee we have recovered a portion of the State; and while Longstreet remains—and he cannot be easily dispossessed of his position—his corps is a standing menace to the enemy's rear, including his line of communication and principal cities. Fifty thousand Federals are thus required to defend Knoxville and watch Confederate strategy; and fifty thousand men detailed for such a purpose disintegrates the Yankee army, and checks a combined movement into Northern Georgia. At Charleston and along our coast, the daily bulletins tell the same unvaried tale—no progress in the siege.

Are not all these encouraging facts? If so, why despond? War is never without its adversity. "At times we need a hint from heaven, and these are often stern." But until some greater grief comes upon us—until affliction find its way into every family and forces us into sackcloth and ashes, let us not, in the name of all that is noble, pure, and good, give way to feelings that are unworthy of a people determined to be free.

While our army—the heart of our country—is untrammelled in its every pulse by a thought of failure—while its spirit remains bold, buoyant and unsubdued, the vaster community at home who have been so ably defended by the wall of sturdy men should be the last to falter and quake at dangers whose immensity is proportioned to their distance.

THE CONFEDERATE GRAVES IN NEW ORLEANS.—A young lady, writing from New Orleans, gives the following description of the graves of Confederate soldiers there, as they appeared on All Saint's Day. She says:

The Confederate graves were beautifully decorated—not one neglected. They presented a glorious contrast to the graves of the Federals, some of which were covered with weeds, that made it almost impossible to see the head-boards. Where the Union ladies were we should like to know. In the centre of the Confederate burial ground (which is in Cypress Grove) there is a cross about seven feet high, covered with black velvet, and spangled with gold.

In golden letters, inscribed on the front of this cross, are these words: "To our Southern Brothers, by the Ladies of New Orleans." On the other side, on the cross piece, are three wreaths—the one on each end being red and the one in the centre being white—which gives the red, white and red of our flag—while the top of the cross is surmounted with a wreath of olive. The name, regiment and place of death is inscribed on each head-board. There was not a blade of grass an inch high to be seen about them. Each head-board is entwined with a wreath of evergreen, interspersed with white flowers—fit emblems of the hearts of our dead heroes—while the graves themselves were planted with red and white flowers. Surely it will be a gratification to the relatives to know that, though buried in a place held by the enemy, there are still some hearts earnest and true, who will not forget the last resting place of those who sacrificed their lives for the cause of liberty.

FROM WILMINGTON.—Two blockade-runners have been beached and one Yankee gunboat blown up within the last few days. The *Journal* of Tuesday says:

It seems that the concussion yesterday morning was occasioned by the burning of a Yankee gunboat which had grounded not far from the wreck of the Bendigo, near Lockwood's Folly Beach. At five o'clock yesterday morning the enemy set fire to her, not being able to get her off, and at half past five she blew up.

We regret to learn that on Sunday night the steamship Ranger, from Bermuda, with valuable government stores, was beached about a mile and a half west of the Bendigo. She was set on fire by her crew. The enemy attempted to board her but were driven off by the Coast Guard. The firing yesterday was probably over the Ranger.

The Adair met with an accident to her machinery while being chased by the blockaders, after having landed her passengers on the coast. Her officers were compelled to beach her. She was boarded by the enemy, who broke into the liquor they found on board, and all got drunk. Twenty-four of them were captured by the crew and the coast guard, and turned over to the commander of the nearest post. All this occurred near Georgetown, S. C.

MEETING OF BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—At a meeting of this Board, held on Wednesday, the 18th inst., there were present Gov. Vance, President *ex-officio*, and Hon. E. G. Reade.

The following appointments were made as Managers of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement: Dr. R. B. Haywood, of Wake; B. G. Worth, Esq., of New Hanover; Henry A. London, Esq., of Chatham, and Richard J. Ashe, Esq., of Orange county.

We are authorized and requested to announce PARKER OVERBY as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the Council Board, for the ensuing year, for Western Ward. Election on Monday, 18th January.
Jan 15-3t*

The Mayoralty.—We are authorized and requested to announce Col. W. H. HARRISON as a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty at the election on Monday next, the 18th inst. Jan 14-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Mr. WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for re-election as Constable in District No. 1 for the city of Raleigh. MANY VOTERS.
Jan 12-5t*

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. S. WALTER SCOTT as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 11-1w

Have the kindness to state that WILLIAM F. ASKEW has consented to be a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward
Jan 11-3t* MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. N. UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on Monday the 18th inst. Jan 11-7t*

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

At the request of many friends N. S. Harp announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant. Jan 2-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by
Dec 23-tf MANY VOTERS.

CLOSED.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT Dr. B. F. Arrington's Office, at Exchange Hotel, will be closed until further notice. Jan 13-3t*

BOARD PER MONTH.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT THE COLLIN'S House at Kittrell's Depot by the month until the 1st of June.
Board per month,.....$150.
Children and servants,..... 75.
Jan 9-2w PROPRIETOR of Collin's House, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

THIS DAY RECEIVED.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF SHOES AND SPUN Cotton, and removed to the Store formerly occupied by John W. Harrison, Esq., two doors South of the Express Office, Fayetteville street. Terms strictly cash on delivery. No Shoes will be sent out unless they are paid for, and if they do not suit the money shall be returned, if they are returned before the close of the war.
Jan 11-1w* J. H. KIRKHAM.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STATE BONDS, BANK STOCK, CONFEDERATE BONDS AND RAILROAD STOCK AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 16TH INST., IN FRONT of our salesroom, we will sell 32 shares Stock in Bank Cape Fear, 31 shares Bank of North Carolina Stock; $4,000 N. C. State Bonds, old sixes; 9 shares Stock N. C. Railroad; $10,000 Confederate 7 per cent. Bonds.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 12-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN, WITH ONE boy Child. Child six years old; woman about twenty-five. Apply at this office. Jan 12-4t*

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PIANO. CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBER, W. B. EDMUNDSON, at High Point.
Jan 13-1w

LAND FOR SALE,

IN JOHNSTON COUNTY, 4 MILES FROM LOWELL Factory and the same from Boon Hill. Two hundred and twenty-six acres in 2 tracts, 84 acres bottom Land and will produce from 6 to 10 barrels corn per acre. The balance is Piney Woods Upland and has two-thirds of a crop of young Turpentine Boxes. For further particulars address
J. B. WILLARD,
Jan 9-1w* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CONFEDERATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS on very reasonable terms.
Jan 9-3t* JNO. G. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE.

32 SHARES CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK AND 31 do Bank of North Carolina.
1 N. C. State Bond, old 6 per cent.
4 C. F. and Deep River do., endorsed by the State.
Jan 8-3t W. H. JONES.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 16TH OF JAN'Y, 1864, at public auction, by decree of Court, at the Court House door in Greenville, N. C., a valuable Tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singletary. This tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, is situated in Pitt County below Greenville and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek.
H. SHEPARD,
Jan 6-10t* Administrator.

FOR SALE,

SIX STANDS OF PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS.—Each stand contains 18 Moulds, with Wires and Needle all complete and varnished Stands. Apply at the
Jan 11-7t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the
Dec 28-2w PROGRESS OFFICE.
Standard copy two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office General Agent for the Collection of Tobacco.
YANCEYVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6, 1864.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT for the State of North Carolina for the collection of Tobacco, I hereby give notice that if there are any other counties raising Tobacco, besides those enumerated below, I call upon them to report to me by letter without delay through the Sheriff or Clerk of the Court, who will please recommend to me a suitable man who must be a judge of Tobacco and exempt from conscription, to act as Agent for the collection of Tobacco in that county or in several adjacent counties. W. N. SHELTON.

Names of counties in which I have appointed Agents:

Rockingham,	Polk,
Guilford,	McDowell,
Montgomery,	Stokes,
Union,	Forsyth,
Stanly,	Orange,
Anson,	Wake,
Davidson,	Wilkes,
Randolph,	Alexander,
Chatham,	Caswell,
Rowan,	Surry,
Davie,	Iredell,
Nash,	Mecklenburg,
Franklin,	Catawba,
Halifax,	Yadkin,
Granville,	Person,
Warren,	Jackson,
Caswell,	Macon,
Alamance,	Cherokee,
Rutherford,	Clay.

Jan 11-1w W. N. SHELTON.
Daily State Journal and Semi-weekly Standard copy and send bill to W. N. S.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co., Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.
The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4-3tawtd Secretary.

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Dec 30-10t

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the [illegible] of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22-3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 22-tf

$50 REWARD.

LOST, ON WILMINGTON STREET, SOME DAYS since, a Cluster Breastpin with chain attached. The above reward will be given the finder if left at the
Jan 11-3t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

WROUGHT IRON.

WE HAVE 7 OR 8 THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON suitable for farming purposes.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF TEN LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 8 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	18 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas H Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Garton; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.
Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.
At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.
At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.
At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.
At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.
At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.
JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.
On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 24-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Shall We Submit to a Military Despotism?

No, a thousand times no. We have poured out our blood in defence of a common principle—the right of man to self-government—and we will not bow the neck to receive the yoke prepared by our own rulers. We make no charges against Mr. Davis; we make no charges against his Cabinet or Congress; but the alarming tendency of their acts fill the country with murmurs of discontent and dissatisfaction, and the people have lost confidence in those who, they think, are trying to betray and enslave them. There is no use in mincing words. Let the Confederate Congress suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and every man in the Confederacy at once becomes the slave of Jefferson Davis. Will the people submit to this? No, never! The cry of *military necessity* will not avail; for the people who have been free, and who were free, up to the hour in which we seceded from the old government, will never consent to become the subjects of a *military despotism* upon the specious promises of better things to come. We seceded in good faith and we have fought in good faith, but we will not enslave ourselves to our own rulers to free ourselves from the common enemy, for well do we know that if we cannot achieve our independence by a strict observance of the constitution, we cannot do it at all. Nor is North Carolina alone in this matter. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are as much opposed to the centralizing and despotic tendencies of our rulers and law-makers, at Richmond, as we are; and all will resist it to the bitter end.

Let those who have been chosen to administer our affairs confine themselves to a republican form of government, and use properly the means placed in their hands, and we will prosecute the war until the "last man" is slain or our independence is won; but any attempt to tyrannize over the people, by a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the subjection of every man to military rule, will make the government odious in the eyes of all patriotic men and be the sure precursor of its downfall.

Put those men in the army who belong there; leave enough at home to attend to the industrial pursuits of the country, and prosecute the war with vigor, and the people will stand by their rulers to the last, but any departure from this system will be sure to bring disaster and defeat.

As an evidence of what the people, in other States, think of the madness of Congress, we copy the following from the Montgomery *Mail*:

WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING?—The tendencies of the hour are dangerous. The proceedings at Richmond are well worth the whole attention of our people at this moment. Congress holds in its hands the destiny of the Republic. It has the determination of the question whether it shall live or die.

The debates and proceedings of Congress furnish much occasion for painful solicitude. They evince panic rather than that cool and grave deliberation becoming such a body. In its anxiety to restore the currency and fill up the army, the danger is imminent that Congress will bankrupt the country and overturn the very frame work of society and production. The reported proposition of the Special Committee on Finance to tax the present values of the Confederacy to the amount of $700,000,000, should be entitled, an act to sell out at public auction for taxes all the real estate of the Confederacy, to the people who have speculated and accumulated fortunes by the war; while the bill reported from the Military Committee might be justly entitled, an act to establish an irresponsible despotism at Richmond, and to starve the country, including the army.

Is Congress daft? or worse, is it a party to a conspiracy to centralize the government and erect on the ruins of a broken constitution a despotism at Richmond? The sounds from the capital grate harshly on the ears of patriots. The speeches lately made in Congress smack of the harangues of Robespierre, Petion, Danton, Marat—those heroes of a wild hour in a not very remote past.

In God's name, let us be spared a repetition in our land of that sad drama of blood and tears.

Charleston.

At the last accounts from Charleston the enemy were shelling it furiously and continuously, but we are glad to see from the dispatch, without injury to any one. The fact is we learn from a genteman just from there that the whole lower part of the city is deserted, the population, what remains of it, having moved up so as to be out of range of the Yankee guns. He says that much damage has been done by the enemy's shells—many buildings have been burnt and others battered down. The resistance is stubborn and determined, and many believe the city cannot be taken. We sincerely trust the belief is well founded. Our informant says that there is much suffering among the poor, and that all who can leave the city are doing so.

Wilmington.

We cannot say whether Wilmington is to be attacked or not, but there can be no doubt about the fact that the government authorities apprehend a movement in this State and that they are making arrangements to meet it. We have never doubted the *good intentions* of the government authorities to do all they could for this or any other State, though sometimes we have criticised the management. The small force of State troops we have can accomplish nothing in resisting an advance in force, and we must rely mainly on Confederate troops for protection.—Had the Ten Regiment Bill been passed last winter and the troops been raised and kept in the field, millions of property would have been saved to our citizens thereby, but the bill was defeated; the necessities of the service, elsewhere, have been such as to keep our armies employed, and Eastern North Carolina has been left to the mercy of the enemy, and the people of that section have lost largely in slaves, stock and other property. Many of them have been robbed of everything but their land, which is worthless without hands and stock to cultivate it; yet they are generally as true to our cause as any people in the Confederacy and will give up all they possess to end the war upon honorable terms.

We may be mistaken, but our own impression is that Butler will be reinforced to a sufficient extent to attempt an advance, and that he will make an effort to extend his lines to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, capture Wilmington and threaten the capitol; and such we doubt not are the impressions of the authorities at Richmond. So believing, they will, of course, prepare to avert the danger.

If Wilmington falls and they are able to occupy Goldsboro', permanently, the main theatre of the war will be transferred at once to North Carolina, and to prevent this the government should employ all the means at its command. There are many rumors of reinforcements at Newbern and Washington, and preparations of an attack on Wilmington, but we can learn nothing but what we get from the papers of Richmond and Wilmington. Persons from Kinston know nothing beyond the rumors floating through the air. We must wait for events.

Butler and the "Loyal" Citizens Beyond the Chowan.

A friend at Murfreesboro' sends us the following letter, accompanied by a copy of an order from Butler to Gen. Getty, commanding post at Deep Creek, Va. Deep Creek is on the Canal, eight miles from Portsmouth, and on the main road to Elizabeth City:

MURFREESBORO', Jan. 10th, 1864.

DEAR PROGRESS:—I send you a copy of a letter written by Gen. Butler to a Committee from Camden county, which will explain itself.

The Beast, though he has promised protection to the loyal as well as disloyal citizens of that county, is sending squads of cavalry numbering not more than eight or ten, enrolling every male, white and black, between the ages of 18 and 45. This is no doubt preparatory to conscription and drafting.

Our citizens on the other side will no doubt be forced to take up arms against their friends and relations, who are in the Confederate service.

Since the Rangers have been taken from those counties East of the Chowan river, the Yankees begin to show their hands and will play a very strong game before the ides of July. R.

DECEMBER 18th, 1863.

GEN. GETTY:—The representatives of the Committee of Camden county and Balahac Military Station, in Virginia, are referred to you.

I would ask your report upon the possibility, with the force you have, of affording permanent protection to them as is requested. If it can be done with reasonable certainty that we can hold a line, which shall include the six counties East and North of the Chowan river, I shall be glad. In the meantime instruct our officers in the neighborhood to afford all possible protection to the peaceful inhabitants; and let no seizures be made without a receipt be given, and no arrests made unless the parties are forwarded to your headquarters for investigation.

I send the Committee of the inhabitants back to you, who will explain to you their difficulties. They claim that they are peaceful citizens and wish to be *loyal;* but of course we ought not to administer the oath of allegiance to them unless we could protect them.

In any event we will try to give protection against any personal violence, whether they are loyal or disloyal.

A report to me at your earliest convenience will be thankfully received,

Respectfully, yours,

MAJ. GEN. B. F. BUTLER,
Com'dg Dep't Va. and N. C, at Fort Monroe.

To Brig. Gen. Getty, Commanding Post at Deep Creek, Va.

OUR MEAT SUPPLIES.—The *Examiner* makes the following remarks relative to our meat supplies:

We learn that the commissary agents in different parts of the South are taking a census of stock, not as a demand for all pork in excess of 150 pounds to each head in the family, but rather to ascertain the probable quantity of pork which can be secured for the present use of the army, and to form an estimate, from the number of stock hogs and cattle, of the future resources of the country. The delivery of the hogs on foot is now demanded by the government agents. The loss of our beef-raising territory west of the Mississippi by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson reduced the supply of this article, and vigorous measures are needed to keep the troops in meat. The offal of the hogs, which is fit for food, such as the heads, backbones and spareribs, goes to supply this deficiency, and is barreled and shipped to the soldiers; such of the refuse from the slaughter-houses as cannot be used by the troops is necessary for soap grease, soap being an indispensable to the cleanliness, and hence to the health, comfort and self-respect of the soldiers; the lard is used as a substitute for bacan, and no portion of the hog is lost to the service. The slaughtering is not being done on contract, but is under the charge of an officer of the government specially assigned to this duty.

Great economy is necessary in the use of our meat supplies. It has frequently been remarked that our people are the greatest consumers of meat that have ever existed in the world, either in ancient or modern times. Owing to the profusion and abundance that have heretofore been in this country, no stint or limit has been put upon consumption of animal food; and as animal food is a stimulant, like all other stimulants, the indulgence increases the appetite. The bravest and hardiest soldiers that the world has ever seen fed principally upon bread; and, in modern Europe, the people and the armies consume not one-third portion of the animal food that is consumed on this continent in proportion.

Dr. R. W. Gibbes has sold the *Daily Carolinian*, Columbia, to F. G. De Fontaine. We wish the retiring Editor and his successor success and happiness.

READING FOR CONGRESS.

[From the Mobile Register.]

In addition to 200,000 stragglers, it is demanded that nine-tenths of the producers be put in the field, and women, children and dotards be left alone to clothe and feed an army. In other words, we want everybody to go into an army, already naked, hungry, and ill equipped, and nobody left to support them.

Again, as to the size of armies. Is it the number of men or the handling of them that wins battles? Were Pemberton's men well fought at Baker's creek? The same number, or nearly the same, even on the battle of Chickamauga, that were driven from one of the strongest positions on the continent at Lookout and Missionary ridge. Minus Longstreet's corps, Lee whipped Hooker at Chancellorsville; plus that corps, with Jenkins, Jones and others added, he was repulsed at Gettysburg. Fifteen thousand fighting men won the first battle of Manassas, and less than forty thousand achieved the victories of Shiloh and Murfreesboro. More than forty thousand men have never, since the war began, been brought into action to advantage by either side. And now we are called upon to believe that big mobs of raw recruits, half starved and poorly equipped, are to do next spring what veterans have not been able to do after three years of hard and repeated trials. What we want is the genius to conceive and the courage to dare—not unwielding hordes of awkward squads, with nobody at home to support them.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel.]

We are inclined to believe that if the unnecessary garrisons were withdrawn from the towns and cities, where they are of little use, (except to dun citizens, who are quietly walking the streets and attending to their business, for passes,) there would be as many men in our armies as most of our generals could manage. Every provost-marshal at a railroad station must have a guard sufficient to do picket duty for a brigade. What earthly use they are, no one can see. That they are an insufferable annoyance to the people where they are quartered, no one can deny. Their officious intermeddling with quiet citizens is a burlesque upon military rule and an outrage upon civil rights, as intolerant as it is offensive and annoying.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

Congress desires what was never known in the civilized world—the *entire* male population of the country abandoning all civil pursuits and taking up arms. We are not blind to the importance of reinforcing our army. We feel the necessity, but believe that other measures can be adopted to perform the desired work. Congress has called into service the seventy or seventy-five thousand able-bodied men who have put substitutes in the army. These, with the one hundred thousand now absent from their commands, are amply sufficient to meet all emergencies, and the civil pursuits of the country can still go on, for, if interrupted any more than it is now, fearful hardships and sufferings will be the result.

It may be said that getting the one hundred thousand men absent from duty is easier said than done.

We will show a way to do it; Abolish the abominable practice of punishing men by branding in the forehead, wearing barrel shirts, and putting them in the stocks. Remove from command and reduce to the ranks those officers who are tyrannizing over their men and treating them like brutes; and cashier all those who, from their want of proper discipline and loose treatment of their soldiers, absolutely encourage desertion, and are as much to blame as the deserters. Let this be done, and then let the President issue a proclamation to all soldiers absent without leave to return to their commands by a certain date or suffer the penalty of death, and as soon as the day fixed has expired, shoot every deserter caught afterward.

These will do more to reinforce our army than all the sweeping conscriptions.

[From the Montgomery Mail]

The danger is not that Congress will do nothing, but that it will do too much. Carry out the recommendation in reference to increasing the army, and put the whole male population in the service, and we are vanquished and overrun before the first of next September; not by Lincoln's armies, but by starvation. We are confronted by too foes, neither one less dangerous than the other. The Yankees and *want of food* menace us on each side, and we must have a vigilant eye to both. Abstract the whole white male population from production and famine stalks over the land.

[From the Macon Telegraph.]

Senator Brown proposes that every able-bodied man, irrespective of age or occupation, be conscripted.—Members of Congress, Senators, Governors of States, Judges, and the President himself, not to be exempted. Everybody is to go into the army. Senator Brown admits that armies have to be fed and clothed, and his proposition provides that after all the able-bodied men are in the army, if the lame, the halt and the blind are not sufficient to support the men in the field, as well as to carry on the thousand-and-one affairs of civil life, a sufficient number are to be detailed for this purpose from the army: But who is to make these details? The President, being commander-in-chief, is the only one who can do so. What a beautiful system! The President of a Republic will detail from the army the Cabinet, the Senators, the members of Congress, the Governors of States, the Judges, the farmers, the manufacturers, the editors, the merchants! If any of these gentry should do or say anything displeasing to His Excellency, his detail is revoked, and he is ordered back to his company for his presumption.

THE DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON AND THE LOSS OF TENNESSEE.

The Columbus, Ga., *Sun* thinks that Charleston and the whole Southern coast should have been given up long ago so that we might have held Tennessee. That paper says:

"Had Charleston and the Southern coast been evacuated months ago, and the forces which have been kept in that region transferred to Tennessee, it is more than probable that the grain growing States on the border would have been in our possession long since, and consequently breadstuffs would have been more plentiful. But Charleston and the barren sand hills of the Carolina coast was defended, and Tennessee has been lost. The question that now arises is, must Charleston be further defended at the risk of giving up more territory on the border?"

The Atlanta *Register* publishes the above paragraph and comments thereon as follows:

When we generously and not ungracefully yielded the State of Tennessee into the hands of the Yankees, at the earnest request of the importunate Rosecrans, we committed a blunder which (though rather unavoidable under the circumstances) cost us more of "tax in kind" and other conveniences than we were well prepared to pay; yet we may venture to say that the evacuation of Charleston (in the successful defence of which the whole nation feels a pride that is at once glowing and irrepressible) would have been neither the cheapest nor the most effectual preventive of that very serious calamity to our cause.—While General Bragg lay at Shelbyville and Wartrace, digging interminable ditches, and hewing down broad belts of valuable timber in front of them to serve as abattis to retard that approach of the enemy which he did not intend to make, knowing (a fact seemingly unknown to us) that he had a better thing by an easier and a better route, the Mississippi river was little, more effectually blockaded by the many troops at Vicksburg and Port Hudson than it is to-day by the scattered bands of "Home Marines" who are there for the purpose of trifling with the interests of its navigation. Had those points been abandoned last spring, as they ought to have been, and their garrisons sent to reinforce Gen. Bragg, we would have lost little, if anything, by the giving up of the Mississippi as it has turned out; we would have been spared the humiliation of the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson; we would have prevented the heavy losses which preceded these disasters; and up to this good hour we would have had the entire control of Middle and East Tennessee. But we clung to the banks of the great river with as much tenacity as if it ran pure whisky instead of muddy water, and the result is, our dogged persistency cost us several hundred per cent. more than it came to. The abandonment of Charleston "several months ago" was not exclusively the one thing needful. What it may become hereafter, is a question which it were better to leave to the solution of the hereafter, an oracle whose revelations are always sure and infallible.

THE NEW APPROPRIATION BILL.

On Saturday last Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill to make additional appropriations for the support of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and will perhaps be acted upon as soon as the pending bills in relation to the currency are disposed of.—The bill recommends the appropriation of the following sums:

For the Legislative Department,	$308,505 00
Executive Department—compensation of the President, Vice President and Private Secretaries, and contingent expenses,	32,850 00
Treasury Department—compensation of Secretary and subordinates, interest on the public debt, rent of buildings, and the incidental and contingent expenses,	22,583,359 00
War Department—compensation of Secretary and subordinates, contingent expenses of Adjutant and Inspector General's Office and other incidental expenses,	542,125 00
Quartermaster's Department—For pay of the army	235,434,820 00
For pay of officers, &c., required to collect the tax in kind,	12,213,204 00
For the transportation of troops and their baggage, of quartermaster's stores, subsistence, ordnance and ordnance stores, from place of purchase to troops in the field, purchase of horses, mules, wagons and harness, purchase of lumber, nails, iron and steel for storehouses, quarters for troops and other repairs, hire of teamsters, laborers, &c.,	70,630,446 00
For pay for horses of non-commissioned officers and privates killed in battle, under article No. 46, section 7, and for which provision is to be made,	100,000 00
To pay for property pressed into the service of the Confederate States, under appraisement, and said property having been either lost or applied to the service,	200,000 00
For the sustenance of prisoners of war, under act No. 181, section 1, and the hire of the necessary prisons, quarters, &c., for the safekeeping of the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary,	1,000,000 00
For the pay of the officers on duty in the offices of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, Quartermaster General's, Medical, Engineer, Ordnance and Subsistence Departments,	450,275 00
Commissary Department,—for the purchase of subsistence, stores and commissary property,	57,988,000 00
Ordnance Department—for the ordnance service in all its branches, and for the nitre and mining service,	32,500,000 00
Engineer Department,	10,000,000 00
Medical Department—pay of physicians employed by contract, purchase of medical and hospital supplies, establishment and support of military hospitals, and other expenses connected with the department,	16,820,000 00
Navy Department—including the construction of iron-clad vessels in the Confederate States, the construction of four steam cruisers of the class of the Alabama and Florida in the Confederate States, and other expenses of the department,	13,624,945 00

The other appropriations recommended in the bill are for the State Department, Department of Justice, and the Post Office Department.

For the Progress.]

Public Meeting in Johnston County.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., a public meeting was held at the Court-house in Smithfield, and, on motion of Maj. W. A. Smith, Simon Godwin, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Col. B. A. Woodall and Capt. C. Lassiter, were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Maj. W. A. Smith, L. R. Waddell, J. R. Coats, Benj. Godwin, Thos. D. Sneed, and Sam'l. Woody, Esq'rs., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed in spirited and patriotic addresses by Dr. J. T. Leach and Maj. W. A. Smith.

The committee returned and through their chairman, L. R. Waddell, Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The alarming and fearful tendency of the Confederate government towards a military despotism by the enactment of unjust and oppressive laws to her citizens is just causes of complaint; and whereas, an earnest desire on our part as citizens of a sovereign and independent State, to restore justice, secure domestic tranquillity, and perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty to ourselves and our posterity, is just cause for assembling together, consulting for our common good, instructing our representatives, and petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances; therefore be it—

Resolved, As all political power is visited in and derived from the people only, and that any legislation by the Confederate Congress or decision of the judiciary denying or abridging their rights, would be unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive, and ought to be resisted by all constitutional and legal means.

Resolved, That a clear and strict subordination of the military to the civil law is one of the pillars of republican liberty, and any attempt to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, or to supercede the civil law upon the plea of military necessity, or to institute a "supreme law power," would be revolutionary and despotic.

Resolved, That the late act of Congress conscripting those who had put substitutes in the army, was a gross violation of plighted faith between the government and her citizens, and is well calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in the stability of the government, the wisdom and honesty of Congress and the administration.

Resolved, That North Carolina is a sovereign and independent State, has the right to consult the present good and future happiness of her citizens, and when she is forced to decide between a military despotism and her sovereignty for the good of her people, she will choose the latter through a Convention of her citizens.

Resolved, That the prompt and decided course of Gov. Vance in maintaining the rights of the people and the supremacy of the civil over the military law, meets our unqualified approbation, and we embrace the present as a fit occasion to assure him that the people will sustain him in the protection of their rights and the discharge of his duties as the Executive of North Carolina, and that we most respectfully and earnestly request him to convene the Legislature, at an early day, if in his judgment the interest of the people and the maintenance of our rights as a sovereign and independent State require it.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the conscription of any more men in the State of North Carolina until all persons residing among us, who claim no allegiance, are either conscripted or sent out of the country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the impressment law as it now exists, and we do hereby request our members in Congress to use their influence in modifying it; and do further request them to urge the authorities to permit the people of North Carolina to retain the grain grown in the State for the sustenance of her citizens.

Resolved, That we regard this as a favorable opportunity to re-assure our brave soldiers in the field, that no effort will be spared to provide for their wives and children, and that we exhort them not to desert their comrades in arms, but to stand by their rights, hoping that a speedy peace may be the fruit of their toil and danger.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh *Standard* for publication, and that other papers in the State favorable to peace, be requested to copy.

The foregoing resolutions were separately read and unanimously adopted.

After the adoption of the resolutions, L. R. Waddell being called upon, made a brief speech in support of the resolutions.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SIMON GODWIN, Ch'n.

B. A. WOODALL, C. LASSITER, } Secretaries.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.—We learn that a change has been made in the schedule on the R. & G. Railroad, but not knowing the time of running of the trains we cannot give the schedule. Raleigh, we believe, is the only city in the Confederacy where the time of the arrival and departure of the trains is not regularly announced by the officers of the corporations. If the failure to make such publication here is owing to any expense attending the same, we take this occasion to say that we will make all such announcements, *free*, where the officers do not feel it incumbent upon them to make it in their official capacity; provided, they will send us a copy of their time table. The Raleigh and Gaston is one of the best managed roads in the State, and we are astonished that a change of schedule should be made without *newspaper* notice of the fact.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD,

THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. J. C. McCown will show the premises to those desiring to see them.

Jan 15-td* J. S. AMIS.

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY, HOME GUARD.

YOU WILL APPEAR AT THE COURT HOUSE ON Saturday, January 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Jan 15-td W. H. FINCH, Capt.

TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH five or six boys at my house. A single man well recommended as to character and scholarship is desired. For such an one I will pay $150 per month. Address me at Wilmington. I am anxious to have the school to commence early in January.

Jan 15-3t* DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WISHING TO SPORT, CAN DO SO BY coming to Louisburg, N. C., on the 23d inst., as there will be a fight between a Black Bear and two Bull Terriers. T. B. & J. M. B.

Jan 15-td*

EVERY MAGISTRATE

OF JOHNSTON COUNTY IS RESPECTFULLY requested to meet in Smithfield, on Tuesday the 19th inst., to transact important business in relation to procuring bread for the indigent families of our soldiers; and those who have bought any corn for the County are requested to report by that day; also, every farmer who can sell us a bushel will let us know it by that time. We are authorized to offer you $60 per bbl. for good Corn.—It is important that we should know how much we can get in the County on that day.

W. H. AVERA, J. T. LEACH, J. B. BECKWITH, } Purchasing Agents.

Jan 14-3t*

AUCTION.

IN ADDITION TO THE STOCKS ADVERTISED, we will sell on Saturday next, seven barrels Cider Vinegar; a lot of Salt in sacks; a lot of mill, handsaw and bastard Files; a variety of household and kitchen Furniture; two Horses; and one two-horse Wagon; together with many other articles not enumerated.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Jan 14-3t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT, I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Smithfield, Johnston Co., on Monday the 1st of February, 1864, FOUR NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Ira W. Rose, dec'd, for distribution among the heirs. Terms of sale—cash, or note with approved security. RANSOM LEE, Administrator.

Jan 14-2w*

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.

Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

PLOW BOY TO HIRE.

A GOOD PLOW BOY TO HIRE FOR THE PRESent year. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Jan 14-3t

VALISE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD STRONG Sole Leather Valise for which a good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Jan 14-3t

GRINDSTONES.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR GRINDSTONES AND have all sizes on hand.

Jan 11-3w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.

THE FOLLOWING PLOWS AND CASTINGS FOR same can be had at North State Iron and Brass Works: No. 10, No. 11, No. 9 and Self Sharpener.

Jan 11-3w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR RENT,

MY HOUSE AND LOT AT WAKE FORREST COLlege. Possession given immediately.

Jan 11-3t* S. WAIT.

WANTED,

A GOOD PLOW BOY. APPLY TO BOX 91, P. O., Raleigh. Jan 11-3t